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JPRS 81365

26 July 1982

19980922 092

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2664

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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26 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH AID MINISTER HOLDS END-OF-VISIT NEWS CONFERENCE

AB130800 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bangui, July 13 (AFP)--French Aid Minister Jean-Pierre Cot praised Central African Republic President Gen Andre Kolingba here Monday for his "perseverance and tenacity" in trying to restore the former French colony's fortunes after years of neglect.

He told a news conference at the end of a three-day visit here that talks with local officials had established that aid should be increased and henceforth on a more clearly-defined and "contractual" basis.

Mr Cot, who travelled hundreds of miles around the country inspecting various projects during his stay, listed France's main aid contributions as a rural development programme in the Savane area, an expansion of Bangui airport, and the building of an ultra-modern laboratory to study diseases.

He also praised the work of French troops stationed in the country in building bridges and rural schools and providing primary health care.

Asked about Chad, he said France welcomed current efforts at reconciliation involving new Chadian Head of State Hissein Habre and southern Chad leader Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue.

France wanted to help rebuild Chad after its civil war, but it had no intention of interfering in other countries' internal affairs, he stressed.

(The LIBYAN NEWS AGENCY said Monday that Gen Kolingba had sent a message to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi calling for "normalisation of political ties" and a "reorganisation of cooperation" between the two countries. It quoted him as saying that Bangui was ready for "consultations at all levels.")

CSO: 4700/1546

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

FRENCH EMISSARY TO VISIT--Malabo, July 5 (AFP)--Guy Penne, advisor to French President Francois Mitterrand for African and [as received] affairs, will visit Equatorial Guinea on July 9-10. The first French emissary to visit the tiny Spanish-speaking Central African nation since Mr Mitterrand became president last year, Mr Penne will discuss economic cooperation between the two countries with Head of State Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema. [Text]
[AB060619 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 5 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1548

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS--Today is the second day of an official visit to our country by (Simesieu Ideo Chudy), the Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs. After being received early this afternoon by President Omar Bongo at the Renovation Palace, the Japanese representative was guest at a luncheon given by the secretary of state to the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation. Proposing the toast on the occasion, Mrs Honorine Doussou-naki expressed the satisfaction of the Gabonese Government at receiving a Japanese guest. To Mrs Honorine Doussou-naki, this visit makes it possible to consolidate the bond of friendship linking Gabon to Japan and to further strengthen the economic and social relations which have existed between the two countries since 1972. Replying to the toast, the Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs promised that the authorities of his country will work toward getting Japanese businessmen to invest in Gabon. [Excerpts] [AB132045 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1164

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION AGREEMENT--Work on some of the protocols of the Senegambia Confederation Agreement has been completed and now awaits signature and ratification, the president, Sir Dawda Jawara, said on Tuesday. During an interview at State House with Richard Hall, commonwealth correspondent of the English newspaper the OBSERVER, Sir Dawda said that the protocol affecting tariffs was being prepared and he had no doubt that the two countries would take into consideration the best interests of their peoples when it is being drawn. On PPP [People's Progressive Party] policies, Sir Dawda said the party was firmly committed to a multi-party democracy as it was before. The party, he went on, is also committed to rejuvenating itself and already the last elections had injected new blood into the parliamentary party. Rejuvenation would continue down to the grassroots level, he added. Commenting on the economy, the president noted that tourism was growing and everything possible would be done to increase its contribution to the economy. Sir Dawda said the fishing industry had a great potential and already action was being taken to exploit it to the full. The country was also hopefully continuing its search for oil within its borders. [Excerpts] [AB150918 Banjul the GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1557

GHANAIAN PAPERS VIEW TRIBALISM, REVOLUTION

AB140926 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Press review]

[Text] THE GHANAIAN TIMES takes up the call on Ghanaians to be aware of the sustained attempts by counterrevolutionaries to incite tribal sentiment in a bid to destroy national unity and sabotage the revolution. According to a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, who gave this advice, the only tribes which exist in the country are the rich and the poor, and this underscores the reason for the revolution [words indistinct].

THE TIMES agrees with him and says the 31 December event took place to stop the nation's alarming drift toward a violent confrontation between the small class of exploiters and the overwhelming majority of the masses. This is because those who controlled the fate of the toiling masses could not understand that the common people were really existing in a state of economic and social oppression. The paper challenges those who are accusing the revolutionary leadership of tribal domination to come out with statistics to prove their case. It says they should be honest to themselves and to those whom they seek to convince by publicly making a breakdown of the tribal composition of the PNDC, the INTC [expansion unknown], the secretaries heading the ministries, and all other PNDC organs for the nation and the whole world to see. THE TIMES says if opponents of the revolution are not prepared to do this, but prefer to go about shouting lies and associating the revolution with tribalism, they will end up only exposing their own perverted mentality. It says the revolution has come to stay and the people cannot be prevented from realizing that this is their opportunity to end their oppression by helping the PNDC to succeed.

CSO: 4700/1548

GROUPS USE TRIBALISM AGAINST REVOLUTION

AB141843 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reiteration of the need to avoid tribalism by Sgt Alolga Akata-pore comes at a time when enemies of the 31 December revolution are exploiting tribal sentiments to cast all kinds of slanders on the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and to discredit the whole revolution. Certain known interest groups and persons evaluate almost every action of government or leading figures in the revolution in terms of tribal bias or origin. Cheap and baseless rumors are being concocted with tribal learnings to divide the ranks of those who support the revolutionary transformation of our country. It should not be surprising that counterrevolutionaries are cashing in on the element of ethnic division in the country for their narrow selfish ends.

Tribalism has been one tool in the arsenal of reactionary forces for a long time on the whole African continent. The colonialists exploited ethnic divisions in Africa to conquer and dominate the peoples of our continent; and since independence, the same factor has been used to prevent the fostering of a strong united sense of nationhood among our people; the fact being that a divided and dissention ridden people are weak and easy to cheat. One former CIA agent has revealed how the American intelligence agents circulated leaflets as coming from one tribe against another in Burundi to intensify rifts between groups of people. It needs no telling that the enemies would continue using the tribal factor to divide and rule our people.

But looking closely at the major contradictions and problems that face our nation, ethnic division is hardly the factor that should be an impediment in the March of the mass of our people toward progress. The problems that we face are mass poverty, illiteracy, disease, poor transportation, hunger and malnutrition--the freight of underdevelopment. We are underdeveloped not because there are tribes in Ghana, but because of the domination of our country by imperialism coupled with serious corruption and mismanagement by the elites and (?concordant) groups that had ruled this country since independence. The unity of all the poor and underprivileged of our people and all honest and patriotic citizens is essential in the struggle against the conditions that keep our people in poverty and misery.

The united front required to confront the fundamental problems of our society renders the divisions along tribal lines irrelevant and diversionary. The exploiters and cheats, by the way, are united in their nefarious activities. They reap their profits, bribes and dirty money from all parts of Ghana.

The divisions in our country, really, are between the poor, underprivileged, honest, progressive and nationalist forces on one side and the rich exploiters, privileged parasites, dishonest, reactionary and imperialist stooges on the other. Thus, all those who are genuinely interested in the advancement of the revolutionary process in Ghana must be on their guard and not allow the cheats to use tribalism to divide our ranks. The position of progressive people is a principled one, not tribal-based. So long as our national leadership is honest, dedicated to duty and totally committed to the progressive cause, they should continue to merit our support in spite of the maneuvers of those who seek to erode this support through tribal dissensions.

CSO: 4700/1557

COMMENTARY DECRIES 'BBC' CARRYING AMOAKO CHARGES

AB122127 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The BBC is a respectable broadcasting system listened to with adulation and its bulletins trusted. Among the Ghanaian elite, the BBC is trusted, even worshipped with awe. The GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] and the BBC are friendly radio-television institutions. Quite apart from and consequent upon our colonial linkages, we both belong to the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association and it is not traditional, in fact, not a comfortable matter to pick a quarrel with this respectable symbol of Western, and particularly English, objectivity. In the BBC's objective analysis of events affecting the life, views and image of governments in Ghana, to be precise, it always makes sure that the other side is heard. This means that whatever happens in Ghana, the opinions and views of representatives of that government's opposition forces in London must be sought and broadcast. It never matters what such opposition forces uphold, what aims they stand for and indeed who they really are. As long as they oppose the governments of the day, to the BBC, they are credible experts on matters affecting Ghana and its government.

This is how and perhaps why the BBC has become the megaphone for the most despicable liars, to slander, mudsling and insult Ghanaians generally and Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], particularly since the murders of the judges and the retired major. In its peculiar sense of objectivity and neutrality the BBC is giving (?case) to vulture and hyenas like Adai Amoako, a criminal whose political principle is stealing, extortion and bribery and whose moral value is deceit. Adai Amoako has said in BBC that the PNDC, in collaboration with certain democratic organizations, committed the murders. It cannot surprise any serious and intelligent Ghanaian.

According to those who know Adai Amoako from the People's National Party (PNP) days, those who know him in his hideout in London and those who knew him as a private person, Adai Amoako is the first hand snake who cannot abide by any principle, promise or morals except lying and extortion. Adai Amoako became a widely known name in the last months of the PNP pretending to be the champion of opposition to Limann's undemocratic leadership of

that party. He deceived the youth wing of that party who had initiated moves to reform it by seeking weed off Limann and other elements from the leadership. Democratic elements in the party and in the country took Adai Amoako seriously but for a time. Having attained a fake stature of a democrat through his posturing as such, he quickly accepted bribes in dollars from Limann and worked against a momentum he had usurped. With dollar bribe in hand, Adai Amoako then turned around hand-in-hand with Limann to harm those who stood opposed to the PNP leadership and corruption. This is the man who now assumes a mantel of justice. This is the man who now accuses others of murder. It is in line with his avowed profession, the job of lying, deceit, bribery and corruption.

In London, who is he working for now? Adai Amoako is the only one of the vultures waging a campaign against the PNDC and Ghana. We pick on him today only to show the character of the types who have been provided a microphone like the BBC to broadcast lies to the world. The BBC's opened arms to opposition elements is not, in principle, what is at stake. It is hosting the hyenas and vultures of our society that is detestable, because the BBC is more respectable than that.

CSO: 4700/1546

BRIEFS

TRUCK SPARE PARTS--Ghana today took delivery of 35 trucks worth about 3 million cedis from Japan to be used for the evacuation of food stuffs and fertilizers. The trucks which were bought with a grant of yen 200 million from the government of Japan were accompanied with 20 percent spare parts. Speaking at the handing-over ceremony at the Nicholson Stadium in Accra, the Japanese ambassador, Mr Masatada Higaki, said the grant will help the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to reconstruct the country's economy. He said now that agriculture is receiving urgent attention, the trucks will go a long way to help pass farm produce to the marketing centers. Mr Higaki assured Ghana of more Japanese aid to revive the other sectors of the economy. Receiving the trucks, the secretary for agriculture, Prof Bortei-doku, noted that in the past, fertilizers imported with scarce foreign exchange could not be transported to their destination because of the lack of trucks. He said the trucks will make a great contribution to the government's agricultural effort and help in freeing the nation from its tight food position. Prof Bortei-doku thanked the government of Japan for the trucks. It will be recalled that Japan gave Ghana 800 outboard motors last February. [Text] [AB142124 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jul 82]

INVESTIGATE JUDGES MURDERS--The government has decided to set up a special investigation board to supervise the entire investigation into the recent abduction and murder of three high court judges and a retired army officer. An official statement today said the five-member special investigation board will be under the chairmanship of a retired member of the judiciary. The other members are representatives of the Ghana Bar Association; two persons, including a representative of the churches, nominated by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]; and a representative of the attorney general's office, who will also be the board's secretary. The board will hear evidence which will provide memoranda for the general public. The high-powered investigation team appointed earlier by the government and led by the secretary for the interior shall provide investigating services and facilities to the board. The statement explained that the government's decision to set up the special board was in response to the views of the general public on the matter and it is there to ensure a fair and expeditious investigation. The board is to submit a report to the PNDC as soon as possible. [Text] [AB142111 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jul 82]

FOREIGNERS TO BE DEPORTED--The National Investigations Committee has ordered two foreign nationals to be deported from the country within 48 hours. The two--Mr Firm Hatumal Dulani from India and Alhaji Sumana Hamani from Niger--were caught dealing in gold and illegal trafficking in foreign currency. They were arrested by the security agencies early last month and brought before the national investigations committee for interrogation. According to a statement, Mr Dulani, who is the managing director of Metro Industries Enterprises Limited, said he did not know that it was an offense to indulge in gold and currency trafficking outside the authorized channels for dealing in them. On his part, Alhaji Sumana Hamani, who has 12 houses in Obuasi, 4 cocoa farms and 2 vehicles, admitted that his main business has been acting as a go-between for miners and prospective gold buyers. All their assets, including the gold and foreign monies, have been confiscated to the state. [Text] [AB141542 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82]

APPEAL TO LAWYERS--The PIONEER appeals to the Ghana Bar Association to ask lawyers to go back to the courts. The paper also urges members of the bench to start hearing cases. It says it understands the feeling of the lawyers on the senseless murder of three of their colleagues and says refusing to go to the court means a breakdown of the legal process. This would be a triumph for the cynical forces who want to manipulate unfortunate side effects of the times to their selfish political advantage. It also means the activities of policemen who take part in the legal process would be slowed down, thereby denying suspects the right to justice. The PIONEER reminds lawyers and judges that two wrongs do not make one right and that the ultimate sufferer from their boycott is the citizen whose rights and liberties lawyers have sworn to defend. [Text] [AB121840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1546

IVORY COAST

COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL REVIEWED AS ITS AMBASSADOR DEPARTS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Desire Gnanngnan: "Vast Prospects Exist for Our Cooperation, Thiam Tells Raffaelli"]

[Text] Mr Marcello Raffaelli, Brazil's ambassador to the Ivory Coast, has left our country to go to Geneva, to which he was summoned by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to head the Committee for Surveillance of Textile Development in Africa.

The Brazilian diplomat, who spent more than 2 years at his post in Abidjan, through his actions as a man aware of the problems of the Third World has contributed to strengthening economic cooperation between his country and ours, and has worked toward the consolidation of the bonds of friendship linking the two peoples.

In recognition of the many services he has rendered, the government of our country gave a major dinner in his honor in the Balafon Room of the Hotel Ivoire last Friday.

During the dinner, Minister of Information Amadou Thiam, who served as intermediary between his colleague in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Brazilian diplomat, offered two toasts. Mr Gilles Laubhouet, the secretary of state for agriculture, and a number of other diplomats, were also present.

Minister Amadou Thiam, who spoke first, stressed the political career of this Brazilian diplomat, as well as his professional capabilities.

Mr Thiam then stated that "the Ivorian government attaches special importance to its cooperation with Brazil, because it was one of the very first Latin American countries to show interest in the African nations immediately after they won independence, less because it hoped to derive benefit from its relations with them than because of the profound cultural affinity due to history."

Mutually Beneficial Cooperation

"Moreover," the minister went on to say, "this cooperation in reality reflects the desire frequently proclaimed by the developing countries to abandon their

exclusive orientation toward the industrialized countries in a search for solutions to their problems of development, instead gradually establishing closer and mutually profitable collaboration among them in all fields."

Regional Disparities

Mr Amadou Thiam said that vast prospects exist for this cooperation, even if for the time being it is only being pursued in certain sectors, particularly in the realm of popular education and sports, with the literacy campaign and the education of high-level trainers, and also within the framework of the Brazilian universities and that in the Ivory Coast.

Where agroindustry is concerned, Minister Thiam said that Brazil is also contributing its experience, in particular in pursuit of the soybean project which is particularly dear to the heart of the chief of state because it comes within his policy of combating regional disparities, and is designed to increase the income of the people in the savannah zones.

On the subject of trade exchange, the minister of information noted that an imbalance working to the disadvantage of the Ivory Coast has been steadily increasing for a number of years. Lacking the ability to absorb this difference, it is necessary that we jointly seek ways of reducing it.

In conclusion, Mr Thiam made a point of mentioning the establishment of two Brazilian banks, the Banque Real (Royal Bank) and the Banco Do Brazil (Bank of Brazil) in our country.

The Brazilian ambassador, for his part, expressed his satisfaction upon completing his diplomatic mission in the Ivory Coast. "I am departing persuaded of the potential for cooperation between Brazilians and Ivorians, and I am encouraged by the perception held in this connection by many in the Ivorian government."

We might note that earlier, during the morning hours, this Brazilian diplomat was made a grand officer of the National Order by Mr Amadou Thiam.

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CSO: 4719/1153

GOVERNMENT PUTS RICE INDUSTRY IN PRIVATE HANDS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12-13 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Hien Solo]

[Text] The transfer of the management and operation of rice mills to private hands, approved by the Council of Ministers in July 1981, will henceforth be effective. Minister of Agriculture Denis Bra Kanon signed the agreement making this transfer official with six private marketing companies last Thursday.

Thus beginning with the next rice growing season, these six companies, three of which are Ivory Coast owned, will take over from the OCPA. They will be required to purchase all the paddy rice, wherever produced, at the price established by the state. This is precisely the practice pursued with coffee and cacao. The minister of agriculture stressed this point, in order to avoid any misunderstanding about its application.

The 11 rice mills and 10 silos our country has are distributed among the 6 new enterprises which will henceforth be responsible for obtaining all the paddy rice.

The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for gathering the final products and distributing them according to the procedures of the usual structures, as well as the import of supplementary quantities of rice and the standardization of consumer prices.

The government believes that it can thus improve this rice marketing sector in order to get production going again. However, this will not be without cost to the state.

The cost of producing a kilogram of rice at present is 160 francs. The government is obliged to provide it at 118 francs, leaving a disparity of 42 francs to be recovered. An analysis shows that the operation of transferring the management of the rice mills to private hands will come 2.63 billion francs for the coming season.

Taking the constantly rising rate of inflation into account, the cost comes to about 3.145 billion francs (1982 value), or 3.44 billion (1983) for the 1983-84 season and 4.125 billion francs (1984 value) for the 1984-85 season.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates, however, that this cost could possibly be reduced by 750 million for the 1983-84 season if the differential for paddy rice delivered at the mill were increased by 10 francs in 1983.

Similarly, the cost for the 1984-85 season could be reduced by 1.425 million if this same differential were further increased by 5 francs in 1984.

New Prices

As can be seen, rice production for the time being is not an easy thing when we examine the cost and the fact that since the equalization fund is not in a position to cover this cost out of income from sales of imported rice, it falls to the stabilization fund to finance it.

On the occasion of the signing of the convention between the new millers and the government last Thursday, Minister of Agriculture Bra Kanon expressed the fervent hope that the new millers will do everything possible to contribute to abundant production of high-quality rice, an absolute prerequisite for a reduction in production costs.

Let us also note that the coming agricultural season will see the entry into effect of the new prices for paddy rice. The prices will be 60 francs in the field, 70 francs at the collection depot and 75 francs on delivery to the mill or the silo. This is another decision by the chief of state which will further please the planters, without a doubt, and will provide a useful incentive for the policy of self-sufficiency in food which the secretary of state for agriculture is responsible for encouraging.

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CSO: 4719/1153

LEADERS REPORT ON LABOR UNION ACTIVITIES

Revolutionary Trade Union of Malagasy Workers

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Mr Telanosy, secretary general of the Revolutionary Trade Union of Malagasy Workers; date and place not given]

[Text] The Revolutionary Trade Union of Malagasy Workers (SRMM) is affiliated with the Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky (VITM), one of the party members in the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR). Its secretary general, Mr Telanosy (see our photo) very kindly agreed to give us a brief analysis of the activities during the trade union year.

Mr. Telanosy: From the point of view of recruiting, we have established 62 base units with about 15 members, making a total of 930. In terms of seminars, we have held 12, lasting 4 days each, in other words 2 per province. During a first stage, the following seminars were held: from 1 to 4 April 1981 in Antsiranana; from 27 to 30 April 1981 in Tananarive; from 4 to 7 May 1981 in Toliara; from 27 to 30 May 1981 in Toamasina; from 30 May to 6 June 1981 in Fianarantsoa; and from 24 to 27 June in Mahajanga.

This first stage was a practical one for trade union and political education. The second stage involved a seminar on practice and tactics, held as follows: from 2 to 5 July 1981 in Antsiranana; from 28 to 31 July 1981 in Tananarive; from 6 to 9 August in Toliara; from 27 to 30 August in Toamasina; from 3 to 6 September in Fianarantsoa; and from 24 to 27 September in Mahajanga.

[Question] How are relations between the trade union and the party and how are they being organized?

Mr. Telanosy: The SRMM is an association of workers in various vocational categories responsible for vocational and economic affairs as well as national planning. In a socialist country, the state is made up of the mass of the workers. In creating our present state, we solicited the opinion of the workers through the 1977 referendum on the Red Book. Subsequently there was the FIFASO. However, in the capitalist countries the opinion of the workers is not solicited....

Where our relations with the VITM are concerned, we have a party card and a union card. Our union has its own bylaws, its own card and its own internal regulations, but it works bilaterally with the VITM, on the basis of the analysis the SRMM made of the ideology of this revolutionary party.

[Question]. What are the prospects for the trade union's future?

Mr Telanosy: We have trained six trade union cadres on the whole of the island. We taught them in 30 lessons on trade union, technical and political training and 14 on ideological training. Now we have trade union cadres and the trade union will no longer be "on hold." The trade union flame will never waver again. In addition there have been ideological seminars on the issue of whether or not the trade union struggle has intensified or waned since the revolution, on the workers' opinion on article 3 of the constitution, which says that the working people are king, and on the subject of trade unionism and the establishment of a new state.

[Question]. How are relations among the trade unions developing?

Mr Telanosy: On a certain level there are no organic relations among the unions. In the enterprises, yes, and at the workers' bases, but on a higher level this proves more difficult. Political parties have a front, but the trade unions, at a certain higher level, have no front. This exists only on the base level. One could even say that the gap is widening. We even fear a break, that disputes will broaden. We need a single trade union to correct all these problems in the interunion relationships existing within certain enterprises. On the national and even the provincial level, this does not exist. And if there are inadequate relations, this is the problem of each trade union and political leader.

Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Paul Rabemananjara, secretary general of the Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers; date and place not given]

[Text] Mr Paul Rabemananjara, secretary general of the Firaisan' ny Sendika Malagasy Revolisionera, or Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers (FISEMARE), which is affiliated with the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], very kindly agreed to give us an assessment of trade union activities in 1981 and 1982 in an interview.

"One May is the production and ideological promotion season. On 21 May 1977 there were an initial 120 FISEMARE sections. Now, with 5 years behind us, we have 450 sections throughout Madagascar, with 6 federations.

"On the international level, the FISEMARE is a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which has 260 million members. Our membership was approved by the general council in Moscow in 1981 and by the congress held between 10 and 15 February 1981 in Cuba.

"The FISEMARE also maintains bilateral relations with other foreign trade unions. Recently it established relations with Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

"From the point of view of worker training, we have agreements with the Soviet trade unions providing for training scholarships of 1 month in the USSR, as well as 10-month training periods at the rate of 2 per year since 1979.

"The Bulgarians and the Czechs have also provided scholarships for Malagasy workers.

"There have also been 15-day seminars offered by the Soviet trade unions, and exchanges for health cures."

[Question] What trade union gains can you cite?

[Answer] From the point of view of wages, there have been increases, but this does not mean that we are satisfied. The enterprises which will be created constitute a great hope for the workers. The workers should be reasonable and should not make claims for the sake of claims alone. There should be a budget for the well-being of man here, but instead of that the multinational corporations prefer to invest in the war industry, where they earn up to 600 percent profit, rather than investing in textile plants, for example. However, the second general UN assembly urged the conversion of war industries into peaceful industries.

Another point raised by Mr Paul Rabemananjara was the labor code, which is old and needs revision, particularly since the FISEMARE has submitted proposals in this connection. And the national council has still not been changed, although the revolutionary regime plays a role therein.

Trade Union of Christian Militants in Madagascar

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Ratovonjanahary Charles, secretary general of the SEMPIKRIMA; date and place not given]

[Text] The Sendikan'ny Mpitolona Kristiana eto Madagasikara, or Trade Union of Christian Militants in Madagascar (SEMPIKRIMA), is a workers' trade union affiliated with a political party, the UDECMA/KMTP [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union/Committee for the Defense of the Revolution]. Its secretary general, Ratovonjanahary Charles, very kindly agreed to assess the trade union year for us.

Ratovonjanahary Charles: During this period, 50 sections were established. Moreover, where the trade union struggle for the defense of the interests of the workers within the SEMPIKRIMA is concerned, a number of cases have been taken to court, where the workers have won, while others are awaiting trial.

There have also been a number of delegates representing the membership of the Trade Union of Christian Militants in Madagascar who have been elected by the

workers. So that the workers will be very familiar with their rights, we have sent representatives of the SEMPIKRIMA to seminars organized by the National Workers Education Center and representatives of the International Labor Office (ILO) on three different occasions. Then those who took the seminars, in turn, passed on what they learned to the other members of the trade union in Tananarive, Antsiranana, Moramanga, Toamasina, Manjakandriana, etc, along with the joint UDECMA/KMTP committee and the central committee of the SEMPIKRIMA.

In addition, there have been provincial tours.

Concerning the foreign relations of the SEMPIKRIMA, trade union representatives have attended general workers assemblies in Geneva and Algeria, and the meeting of labor ministers in Harar. From the local point of view, the trade union is also involved in communal production work throughout the country. We should stress that the members of the SEMPIKRIMA in Bemahatazana Tsiroanomandidy were awarded the first prize in the competition organized by the Fanevan' ny Tolompiavotana.

[Question] How are relations between the progressive UDECMA/KMTP party and the SEMPIKRIMA organized?

Ratovonjanahary Charles: The SEMPIKRIMA represents a battlefield within the progressive UDECMA/KMTP party, which has aided it in everything pertaining to the trade union struggle. The trade union has its own independence where this point is concerned, and can have its own financial income to achieve its goals.

The members of the UDECMA/KMTP are, ex officio, members of the SEMPIKRIMA, whether they are workers or peasants. The children in ESPOIR UDECMA/KMTP, the young students in FITAM UDECMA/KMTP and the progressive housewives in UDECMA/KMTP are not members. It is obvious that the basic principles of the UDECMA are also those of the SEMPIKRIMA, i.e., the ideology of Malagasy Christian democracy (Ny fanahy no olona) and the basic rights of each and every one.

The goal is the proletariat in power, in charge of the economy.

[Question] What about the relations between the SEMPIKRIMA and the other trade unions?

Ratovonjanahary Charles: The militant Christian trade unionists of Madagascar can be and are ready to work with those who are not opposed to the basic principles of the SEMPIKRIMA, provided it is sincere collaboration without discrimination with the majority interests as its goal.

As proof of this, there are enterprises in which collaboration between the SEMPIKRIMA and the trade unions affiliated with the political parties which are members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution is a reality. The Malagasy Railroad Interunion, which includes the FISEMARE (AKFM) [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers (Congress Party for Malagasy Independence)] and the SEMPIKRIMA, is an example.

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CSO: 4719/1079

MADAGASCAR

MALAGASY WORKERS UNION HOLDS NATIONAL SEMINAR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Following its national seminar held from 4 to 16 June 1982 in Toliary, Mahajanga and Tananarive simultaneously, the Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers (FISEMARE) invited newsmen to a press conference held yesterday at its headquarters in Ankadifotsy-Befelatanana. Its secretary general, Rabemananjara Paul, who presided, made the following statement.

"Every year the FISEMARE holds a national seminar with the cooperation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and the participation of the Politburo of the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution].

"For 3 years, the goal of the seminar has remained the same: to train trade union cadres capable of directing the organization and participate enthusiastically in the development of the country. These trade union cadres will return to their homes: they are prepared to share the knowledge they have gained with their enterprises and neighbors. In fact, in the era of the national democratic revolution, our country needs workers who understand the theory and the practice of the ideology of the workers class so that they can pursue the task which falls to them.

"The national seminar continued for 15 days in three locations: Toliary, Tananarive and Mahajanga.

"There were 63 participants, including 5 women, in Toliary; 124 participants, including 34 women, in Tananarive; and 95 participants, including 9 women, in Mahajanga.

"The holding of several decentralized seminar sessions made travel easier for the participants, and also allowed local leaders to take part in the sessions.

"Ten subjects were discussed during the national seminar. They were the domestic and foreign policies of Madagascar, the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, the state sector, the class struggle and its forms during the national democratic revolution, the place and role of the trade unions, workers' commissions, enterprise profitability, relations between the

party and the trade unions, the new international economic order, the multinational corporations, employment and unemployment problems, disarmament problems, and trade union organization.

"The themes selected basically affect the life of our country and that of the entire world as well.

"In reality, it would be difficult for the workers to take an active part in the revolution without being aware of the current stage through which the country is passing. The workers must be able to distinguish between the national democratic revolution and the period of transition from capitalism to socialism so that they will not speak ill of socialism. They must be aware of what to expect in the enterprises in the state sector. They should know that the imperialists and the reactionaries are the number one enemies of the Malagasy people during the national democratic revolution leading to socialism, and that therefore they should unite against these enemies. The Malagasy workers should feel that our struggle is paralleled by that of the workers in the progressive countries of the world, headed by the socialist countries and more particularly the Soviet Union. This is why a special point was made of taking up the study of the new international economic order, the misdeeds of the multinational corporations, employment and unemployment problems, and disarmament problems. Finally, the participants were able to strengthen their knowledge about trade union organization.

"The active participation of the representative of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions in our national seminar was most important. In fact, the Soviet Union is the leading socialist country in the world. Its experience in this connection enables our trade union cadres to understand the difficulties Madagascar is currently experiencing. Comrade Eugene Roussakov, in his capacity both as a trade union militant and a professor, was able to analyze the various vicissitudes in the modern world in which moribund imperialism is clashing with developing socialism. He is particularly well known to Malagasy workers because he has spoken three successive times to national FISEMARE seminars."

Following this statement, the executive bureau of the FISEMARE answered the following questions posed by newsmen.

[Question] Were there motions approved at the conclusion of the seminar?

[Answer] This was neither a summit meeting nor a congress, and therefore there were no motions, but rather emphasis on the questions which were considered during the seminar.

[Question] What are your relations with the other local trade unions?

[Answer] At the opening session of the seminar, all of the other trade unions were represented, which is proof that we maintain good relations.

The FISEMARE favors an exchange of ideas, particularly with a view to united trade union action, and it always seeks cooperation against our enemies and solidarity with the Red Book and the constitution.

[Question] What are the trade union relations among the Seychelles, Reunion and the Island of Mauritius?

[Answer] These countries are all members of the World Federation of Trade Unions. As to a joint seminar, this is still in the discussion stage. There are however ways of exchanging trade union information through periodical publications.

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CSO: 4719/1142

MUSLIM MONTHLY PUBLICATION COMPLETES FIRST YEAR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Last Friday, a simple reception was held at the Shalimar Restaurant to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the monthly publication LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM. This periodical is published by the Moslem community living in Madagascar with a view to providing information not only about this religion, but the Moslem culture as well. Currently, there are almost 1.5 million Moslems in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and since the revolutionary regime desires equality for all the communities represented in our territory, it was represented on this occasion by a member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, Richard Andriamanjato, and Minister of Youth Said Ali Koussay. Several members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Madagascar also attended the reception. Taking the floor, the editor of the publication, Mr Assomany, thanked the revolutionary regime for allowing the Moslem community in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to publish a journal for the purpose of informing the nation about the various aspects of the Koran. "Not only have you allowed publication of this journal," he explained, "but the Moslem community also has the right to broadcast over the RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] on Thursday evenings." Then, after mentioning the first anniversary of the founding of the publication, which should in fact have been celebrated last April, he spoke of the difficulties it has encountered. "Many things remain to be done, but we believe that we can further improve our publication, particularly since in the past year, we have learned a great deal." He concluded his address with the hope that the other periodicals on the island will welcome the entry of LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM into the great Malagasy press family.

Supreme Councilor of the Revolution Richard Andriamanjato, after speaking of the importance of the media to national construction, based his speech on the fact that all of the religions practiced in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar should be complementary, so that there will be true national unity. "The revolutionary regime," he noted, "is the first to dare to give the Moslem community residing in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar its legitimate place, for not only is the contribution of the Moslem civilization important, but also, our view is based on equality among all citizens." In concluding his speech, he expressed the hope for constructive action by LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM, and he promised its officials that the revolutionary regime will make an effort to incorporate the Malagasy Moslems in the international concert.

MAURITIUS

NEW GOVERNMENT GRANTS WAGE INCREASE TO WORKERS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The workers at the bottom of the scale, in particular laborers and craftsmen, have been granted a wage increase of 30 percent. For other categories of workers, compensation will be calculated on the basis of a graduated scale.

This statement was made yesterday by Mr Aneerood Jugnauth during his first press conference as prime minister.

He issued an urgent appeal to the opponents of the MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] to cooperate with the government in the reconstruction of Mauritius following the recent elections.

The MMM/PSM deputies will be installed tomorrow at 3:30 pm, but the legislative assembly will begin its official sessions on Friday, 25 June. The weekly meetings of the Council of Ministers will be held on Thursdays, instead of the Friday meetings held by the outgoing cabinet. This decision is designed to allow the deputies to make a better study of the legislative assembly agenda.

Mr Jugnauth gave assurances that the press will be free. "Freedom of the press will be safeguarded 100 percent. We are even prepared to make amendments to the constitution to guarantee this freedom if necessary. Freedom of the press will be respected," Mr Jugnauth added.

Priorities

Going on to define the priorities, Mr Jugnauth said that the new government will devote concern to the problem of the 25,000 or more jobs promised by the outgoing government. It will wage a struggle against drug abuse, will launch economic recovery and will create productive jobs. Particular attention will be devoted to the development of small enterprises. Mr Jugnauth also stressed that one of the other priorities of the MMM/PSM government will be the elimination of fraud, corruption and waste.

In answer to questions from newsmen, Mr Jugnauth said that there will be no witch-hunting policy, despite some transfers ("shiftage") of department heads. He had held a working session yesterday with the permanent secretaries of the various ministries and had told them that he was counting on their full co-operation.

"I have confidence in them, Mr Jugnauth said further, "and I rely above all on their loyalty."

Diego Garcia

In answer to a question, Mr Jugnauth said that the contracts agreed to for work on Diego Garcia will be honored. However, the government will pursue its diplomatic campaign, with the aid of nations such as India and the riparian nations on the Indian Ocean, to win recognition of Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, and the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, so that this part of the world can be a zone of peace.

In the view of the prime minister, there can be no doubt that the press will have an important role to play in the 5 years to come, as will the "back benchers" in the legislative assembly, because of the lack of a parliamentary opposition.

It is possible that Mr Jugnauth will head the Mauritian delegation which will attend the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Tripoli in July. Where other trips are concerned, the prime minister stressed that he will leave the country only for very important meetings.

Calm Transition

At the beginning of the press conference, the prime minister thanked the people of Mauritius for maintaining order and discipline during the elections and even afterward. He said that "this should greatly reassure those who had certain apprehensions concerning the new government."

Mr Jugnauth also thanked Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam for his wisdom in connection with the "peaceful transfer of power." He expressed the view that "this is proof that democracy has triumphed, and I hope that the island of Mauritius will continue along this path."

He also thanked the retiring "senior ministers," in particular Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Satcam Boolell, for their statements. "We are pleased with the statements they made after the results of the balloting, and we rely on their collaboration and on that of our adversaries. We also thank Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), who made a statement of a similar sort." He also thanked those who have sent messages of congratulation and encouragement to him.

Policy of Truth

The prime minister made a point of clarifying any doubt on the subject of the number of ministerial portfolios, and he specified that no new ministry will be created. "Our policy will be to govern through dialogue. It is this which has always guided us and will always guide us," he added. In addition, he stated that he is pleased with the choice of his ministers. He stressed, in response to a journalist's question concerning discontent within the MMM/PSM in connection with the distribution of ministries, that the choice was made

on the basis of meritocracy as a criterion. "What is important and what is of interest to us is to 'deliver the goods,' and the public will judge us after 5 years." He has the greatest confidence in the competence of the ministers chosen.

Another PRB Report

On the subject of the Pay Research Bureau (PRB) report, Mr Jugnauth said that the question of its implementation no longer exists, since the outgoing government and the trade union organizations had already rejected it.

There will be another report, and it will be on that basis that the government will make the necessary decisions.

Moreover, Mr Jugnauth said that the first Council of Ministers meeting of his government, held yesterday morning, took up the distribution of responsibilities and the reorganization of certain ministries. Henceforth the cabinet will meet on Thursdays, except for tomorrow. The program address will soon be ready for delivery.

Municipal Elections Soon

On the subject of the removal of the municipal authorities, the prime minister said that this will take place soon. In principle, the municipal commissioners are to be replaced by neutral commissioners, but certain proposals were made yesterday during the meeting of the MMM/PSM parliamentary group with a view to the appointment of certain former municipal councilmen, but no decision has been made as yet. "Municipal elections will be held as soon as possible," Mr Jugnauth made a point of stressing.

Where the commissions to investigate ministers are concerned, he responded that the government will not adopt a witch hunting policy. The files of the ministers will be studied case by case, and an investigation commission will be appointed if this proves necessary.

The MMM/PSM ministers and deputies will also be required to make a public statement of their assets as soon as possible.

Mr Paul Berenger will meet with various groups for the drafting of the budget. He stated that a unit has been established to deal with questions pertaining to the creation of jobs just prior to the elections.

The hiring of workers and all social security allocations will be undertaken on a merit basis.

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CSO: 4719/1140

PLANS FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth met with 17 of his 18 ministers at his residence in Vacoas at noon yesterday for a first working session some 6 hours before they were to be sworn in at Chateau du Reduit. The 19th minister designate, Mr Serge Clair, will arrive in Mauritius today and will take the oath of office tomorrow.

At this first meeting of the 18 members of the new cabinet, the leaders of the MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] alliance undertook to discuss the possibility of establishing an economic and social council which would allow the representatives of the persons involved to present their views on the various aspects of national administration. A memorandum concerning this will be presented at the first cabinet meeting tomorrow by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger.

In circles close to the MMM/PSM, it is explained that this new council would be designed to establish dialogue between the government and the various sectors in economic and social life, in the absence of a parliamentary opposition, since the National Economic Council proposed by the outgoing minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, did not produce the desired results.

In another connection Messrs Berenger, Kailash Ruhee and J. Cuttaree, ministers of finance, economic planning and development, and labor and industrial relations, respectively, along with some of their main colleagues and high officials in the ministries of finance and planning, met last evening to undertake an economic evaluation of the country and to establish the main guidelines for the budget which will be submitted to the parliament in the coming weeks.

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CSO: 4719/1137

DISCONTENT CONCERNING CABINET APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Changes made to the MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] list of ministers at the last moment gave rise yesterday to a certain discontent among certain supporters of the socialist alliance, in particular those in the Grand-Bale/Poudre d'Or district. They made a point yesterday of voicing their displeasure with the choice of certain ministers in the new cabinet and protesting the fact that "The leadership of the MMM/PSM alliance is already beginning to fail to keep the promises made to the voters."

Some 500 discontented supporters in the No 6 district demonstrated yesterday afternoon in front of the regional office of the MMM in Goodlands, to make their dissatisfaction publicly known. They made it clear to the elected district deputies, Messrs Madun Dulloo, Dharmanand Fokeer and Armoogum Parsuramen, who were present there, that they "would not remain passive" with regard to what they called the "dictatorship of the leadership of the MMM/PSM alliance." The demonstrators demanded that Mr Fokeer refuse to serve as deputy speaker and that Mr Parsuramen refuse to serve as president of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Public Expenditure Committee, unless some deputy in the district is chosen as a minister.

In a statement made to LE MAURICIEN, Mr T. Moorghen, MMM representative from district No 6 and president of the Roche-Terre branch, explained that the voters in the district gave massive support to the MMM/PSM alliance following the party promise that one of the deputies elected would be appointed a minister. Moreover, Mr Armoogum Parsuramen, secretary general of the PSM, was represented to the voters everywhere as the "future minister of regional administrations." The voters took this into account in electing Mr Parsuramen, they say, because they thus hoped that with the advent of a MMM/PSM government, the problems of the district would be more readily resolved. In the past, according to Mr Moorghen, Grand-Baie/Poudre d'Or has been "totally neglected" by the laborites. The roads were not repaired, water distribution was not improved, and night lighting for the streets has not been provided.

According to Mr Moorghen, the MMM/PSM supporters are already mobilizing with a view to denouncing the party leadership during the meetings of thanks which will be organized in the district.

Elsewhere, some 50 representatives and supporters of the PSM from the Grand-Baie/Poudre d'Or district, including two members of the Central Committee of the party, Messrs Hafez Banker and Madun Doorgachand, who are unhappy about the fact that none of the three candidates elected from the district (Messrs M. Dulloo, D. Fokeer and A. Parsuramen) has been appointed as a minister, went yesterday to the home of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth to express their disapproval and to demand a ministerial post for Mr A. Parsuramen. To Mr Harish Boodhoo, who gave them a hearing, they said the following: "We don't understand how the secretary general of the MMM gets a ministerial post while ours does not get one."

The PSM leader tried both to calm them and to make them understand that ministers are appointed "for the country, and not for one district." As the representatives and supporters of the PSM continued to speak of what they called "an injustice to Mr A. Parsuramen," Mr Paul Berenger, who had approached the group, intervened. But it appears that the tone he took was ill received by the representatives present.

In the light of the comments being made, Mr Jugnauth preferred to withdraw into his home, followed by Mr Paul Berenger.

But as the members of the group remained adamant, Mr Harish Boodhoo also retired into Mr Jugnauth's home. One last time, Mr Rohit Beedassy attempted to reason with them.

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CSO: 4719/1137

SENEGAL, GAMBIA COOPERATE ON CUSTOMS PROBLEMS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Gambian and Senegalese customs officials met yesterday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a joint consideration of the problem still existing within the framework of the cooperation established between the two countries in the customs sector.

This meeting, which precedes by several days the expanded meeting which will include the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, was proposed by Gambia and organized by the permanent Senegalese-Gambian secretariat which has its headquarters in Banjul.

It will provide an opportunity to assess cooperation on customs issues, to examine the state of the implementation of the agreement for cooperation and mutual aid in the administrative sector, and also the measures adopted with a view to facilitating trade and transit.

In welcoming the Gambian delegation, Mr Bara Diokhane, director of customs studies and regulations, representing the director general of Senegalese customs, hailed the opportunity provided by this meeting, since following the establishment of the Confederation of Senegambia, "One of the goals which is most important to us is the development of the economic union between Senegal and Gambia..."

This exchange of opinions should make it possible to finalize certain points and adopt certain provisions to make cooperation in this field fruitful.

Mr Mbanick Jobe, chief Gambian customs inspector, who headed the delegation his country sent to the meeting, explained that meetings of this sort should be organized regularly to allow both parties to compare experience and reconcile their points of view. This is the more necessary since the field of customs regulations, he said, is one of the great sectors for cooperation within the framework of the confederation. Following the opening session, a single commission was appointed to study the points listed on the agenda for the meeting.

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CSO: 4719/1134

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES AUSTERITY BUDGET

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Aliou Barry]

[Text] The investment budget which our legislators approved Friday afternoon, totaling 23 billion francs, is an austerity budget. In fact, it includes only the obligatory expenditures and those pertaining to operations in progress whose level of completion requires that they be continued. But it should be stressed that this budget does not at all reflect the investment effort expected during the coming fiscal period. In fact there is credit available from foreign resources in the amount of more than 37.5 billion francs. These resources can be mobilized as soon as the counterpart funds are allocated. In addition, there are extrabudget projects. The allocations to cover these extrabudget expenditures may reach 30 billion. Overall, the resources allocated to financing equipment expenditures may come to more than 90 billion.

The minister of plan and cooperation, representing the government in the study of the equipment budget, said that where the counterpart funds are concerned, thanks to the meeting held in Paris in the month of October, it was possible to obtain 10 billion from the lending parties. It should be noted that the budget of the Ministry of Plan and Cooperation was approved at the same time as the equipment budget. It comes to a total of 259,685,000 francs, as compared to 193,180,000, representing an increase of 34.42 percent.

The deputies asked this ministry in charge of loans if the time had not come to call a halt to indebtedness. In answer to this question, Mr Mamoudou Toure distinguished between productive investments and those which are not productive. It is necessary to cease to borrow for the latter, but this is not the case for the former. In this connection, he recalled that 19 programs totaling 112 billion, mainly based on immediate production, have been identified and proposed to the lending parties. These programs are moreover the positive element in the plan for economic and financial recovery, and one of the conditions for alleviating the foreign debt.

For the benefit of the deputies, the minister of plan and cooperation spoke of the Arab sources of financing, which he said are playing a very important role in the financing of the plan and the backing of the public debt.

During the general discussion, the deputies returned to the subject of the qualification of planners. Such qualifications do indeed exist, the minister said, but the wide variety in the diplomas submitted by candidates, some of which have no equivalence in Senegal, has made it impossible for some of the "planners" to meet the requirements. However, this problem is being dealt with. The elected officials also stressed the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the program for cleaning up the regional capitals. In this connection, Mr Mamoudou Toure said that Senegal has submitted the question to the Italian government. During the meeting of the mixed Senegalese-Italian commission which has just ended, this issue was the focus of discussion. The Italians made no specific commitment, but they did however confirm their priority interest in the matter. Dialogue is continuing, the minister stressed.

On the subject of the treasury difficulties being experienced by Dakar-Marine, the minister said that these are being resolved by means of an increase in capital. Some lenders revealed a certain reluctance in this connection, based on worldwide experience in this field. However, this reluctance seems less clear today. On the subject of the Dialacoto-Kedougou and Kedougou-Saraya roads, the minister announced that the Saudi Fund has just allocated 4.5 billion, leaving 4.8 billion to be found. This financing is being actively sought. The second of these roads will be jointly financed by the Saudi Fund (2.8 billion) and the EDF [European Development Fund]. Concerning the MIFERSO [Iron Mining Company of East Senegal] project, the minister of plan and cooperation said that studies should be completed by the beginning of the year. But, he specified, the MIFERSO is facing competition from other projects in Africa and elsewhere. It is believed that Senegal has a rather advantageous position in this competition.

In answer to a question, the minister stressed that in view of our limited resources, foreign contributions are necessary, although this is to support our domestic efforts, he added. In fact, the economic and financial situation of our country no longer is such as to allow budget savings which can finance investments.

Natural Catastrophes

It is true that in recent years, natural catastrophes such as the drought and the international situation have developed such as to totally upset all the wise plans and most moderate future estimates, the minister of plan and cooperation noted. But, he stressed, our plan for economic and financial recovery is beginning to bear fruit. He said that the sacrifices Senegalese citizens are making are not in vain. "A glimmer of hope can be seen, provided we do not relax our collective efforts."

In answer to a question pertaining to a recent statement by a Senegalese official to the effect that France is an advocate of the Third World, Mr Mamoudou Toure replied that it is not reprehensible to want to defend the poor countries. What is serious is that the Third World refuses to defend its own interests. If a Western country defends the Third World through its diplomacy, it should be proud of it, Mr Toure said.

ITALY PROMISES AID TO PRIORITY SECTORS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12-13 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Momar Seyni Ndiaye]

[Text] Mr Robert Palleschi, Italian undersecretary of state for foreign affairs (in charge of international cooperation), has left Dakar after a 4-day visit. He took the opportunity provided by his visit to participate in the third session of the mixed Senegalese-Italian mission. Mr Palleschi was welcomed by prime minister Habib Thiam.

The Italian minister termed the talks he had with the cabinet head "very interesting. They confirm once again the convergence of opinions between our two countries on matters of international policy. I am persuaded that the work of this third mixed session and the talks I had in connection with this visit constitute an important stage in the development, diversification and strengthening of relations between our two countries."

This cooperation was studied at length during the third session of the mixed commission. And the Italian minister expressed the view that the work was "intensive and profound and dealt with all aspects of interest to current and future cooperation." On this basis, a main project of "major dimensions" based on a sector with "very high productivity" was approved. This sector is fishing. Mr Palleschi said that a mixed Senegalese-Italian economic company will be certain of "great profitability," which can benefit the Senegalese economy and the Italian investors "on the basis of the indications from the Senegalese government." Other sectors were selected, including energy, water resources, health and food production, among others.

Where water resources are concerned, Mr Roberto Palleschi acknowledged, just as the Senegalese government does, the need to give it priority.

In this connection, the Italian minister announced, a number of projects pertaining to supply, research and storage of water have been selected by the Italian investors. And the government in Rome has decided to participate in the financing of the emergency water resources plan. In the health sector, Mr Palleschi said that his country has worked on the perfecting of a program for technical cooperation involving the regional hospital in Louga and the research department of the Ministry of Health.

Moreover, Italy will provide aid, with a credit ceiling, for the financing "of integrated projects of national interest." Mr Roberto Palleschi went on to reveal that his country will soon make a dozen ambulances available to Senegal. In the energy sector, another priority, Italian involvement based on energy savings, research and development of renewable energy sources, and finally, the strengthening of the network and studies in the electric sector should be noted.

Speaking of the role Italy is playing in the realm of international cooperation, Mr Palleschi said that his country is "one of the few industrialized nations to substantially increase its contribution to the main bodies for aiding development--the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], UNICEF, WHO and FAO."

On this subject, the Italian minister revealed that Rome has made available to the developing countries "financing and infrastructures coming to an overall total of 4.7 billion Italian lire over 3 years" (an amount equivalent to 1.2 billion CFA francs).

Italy, Mr Palleschi further said, believes that the North-South dialogue should be based on equal relations. "We are persuaded that international cooperation does not work solely to the advantage of the Third World countries."

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CSO: 4719/1136

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-SENEGALESE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS CELEBRATED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The Republic of Senegal and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them today.

On this occasion, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrey Gromyko, exchanged messages hailing the event.

Text of Niasse Message

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Senegal established diplomatic relations 20 years ago.

"Today, in Moscow and in Dakar, we are celebrating the anniversary of this political act undertaken by the leaders of our two countries in the spirit of the charter of the United Nations organization, and to create and consolidate an exchange of friendship and trade between the USSR and Senegal.

"Under these circumstances, I would like, on behalf of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the republic, and the government and people of Senegal, to hail this event and voice to you my conviction that, on the basis of the mutual respect and interest of the Soviet and Senegalese peoples, our relations will continue to develop harmoniously.

"With very best regards...."

Text of Gromyko Message

"Mr Minister, please accept my congratulations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Senegal.

"May I express the hope that the friendly relations existing between our two countries will subsequently develop in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Senegal and the consolidation of universal peace."

ESTABLISHMENT OF APPLIED NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE CONTEMPLATED

Dakar EL SOLEIL in French 14 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Aliou Barry]

[Text] Our parliamentarians discussed and approved the budget of the Secretariat of State for Scientific and Technical Research Friday morning. This budget, in the amount of 1,454,980,000 francs as compared to 1,282,257,000 francs for this year, reflects a small increase of 13.47 percent.

During the work of the commission, the head of the department, Mr Jacques Diouf, defined the policy of the government in the scientific and technical research field. The new aspect remains the regionalization of farm research thanks to financing from the World Bank and other partners. One of the characteristics of this regionalization is its multidisciplinary aspects. The program involves the development of the Fanaye (River) station with a view to the new potential which will be provided by the building of the OMVS dams. It will also include integrating the research programs with the major projects planned (Djibelor in Casamance and Nioro-du-Rip in Sine-Saloum). Mr Diouf acknowledged that agrofood research, for its part, has encountered certain difficulties where the Food Technology Insititute (ITA) is concerned. To resolve these difficulties, the government has negotiated international financing with the World Bank and the USAID. Again concerning agrofood research, contracts are being negotiated with marketing companies with a view to the better use of the products which have been developed by the ITA on the basis of local fruit crops.

Research in the realm of new and renewable energy sources is being actively pursued. The same is the case with state-of-the-art technologies (computers, telecommunications, telematics and remote detection). Where medical research is concerned, research is being pursued with the WHO with a view to the financing of the national medical and pharmaceutical research institute. On this occasion, the secretary of state announced that an applied nuclear technology institute will be established. The personnel have already been hired and a part of the equipment has been made available to the institute by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Mr Diouf said that his department is in the process of studying a program for the peaceful use of this technology. He did not exclude the possibility that our country might purchase a nuclear reactor for research.

In addition he stressed that the training in the scientific and technical sector has high priority. On the subject of [pamible], Mr Diouf said that the interruption was due to the shortage of millet. This interruption made it possible to settle certain technical problems, in particular the processes of preserving millet flour. He said that the production of [pamible] will resume but will no longer have exclusivity on the commercial level.

At the plenary session, only four deputies spoke to ask questions or ask for clarification.

In answer to the first question on beverage control, Mr Jacques Diouf said that this process means economic control involving a laboratory, and that it is the task of the secretary of state for scientific and technological research to define the norms. Moreover, a norming institute has been established. Commissions have been created, and they cover all the industrial sectors. According to the secretary of state for scientific and technical research, the first national norms will come out in the months to come. On the question of relations between the department and the IFAN [Basic Institute of Black Africa], Mr Diouf said that the institute comes under the university. But because the Secretariat of State defines the orientations in the research field, it follows what is happening at the IFAN. On the subject of the national sessions for the consideration of science and technology currently being held, Mr Diouf said that it would be too early to make any judgment. However, on the level of consciousness raising, it can now be said that the sessions have been a success. More than 2,000 students are visiting the exhibit organized in connection with these sessions every day. He added that the conclusions reached at the sessions will be studied in the course of an interministerial council meeting which will be held in 1 month. On the question of researchers in Senegal, the secretary of state said that the matter is being considered. The goal is to create a national cultural and scientific community in which man will play the leading role. Senegal, he stressed, must take up technology in order not to be bypassed in the coming decades. In answer to a question concerning the social sciences, Mr Diouf stressed that no serious research can be undertaken without taking these sciences into account. To a question on the neglect of research to some extent, he acknowledged that such work must be undertaken by everyone, not merely an elite.

On the subject of research and development, Mr Diouf stressed that this is the whole problem. It is a question, he said, of giving priority to applied research.

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BRIEFS

PEANUT PRODUCTION--Tambacounda (APS)--Famous for the inaccessibility of some of its zones, the difficulty of its roads and its traditional landlocked status, the region of Senegal-Oriental has accomplished the feat of completing its peanut shipments on time, thanks to the Tamba SONACOS. This development is important and worth stressing, because it is the first time such has occurred in the peanut-growing history of the region. In fact, of a purchased tonnage of 37,420 tons 811, 36,177 tons 599, or 96.67 percent, had been included in the primary shipments as of 17 May, the balance being accounted for by spoilage and losses. The shipments for Kedougou, one of the Senegalese departments with the greatest access problem and characterized by very early rainfall, were 100 percent completed, and the crop was safeguarded thanks to the establishment of a secondary drying facility in the locality. For the secondary shipments to the oil plants, the same success was achieved, since 1,431 tons 083 out of a total tonnage of 2,649 tons 314 to be dealt with had been shipped. On the basis of regular shipments, the remaining 1,218 tons 231 had been transported by the end of the month of May. This success must be credited to the SONACOS, which dedicated itself to the task very early, relying on the local and outside automotive fleets and making its personnel aware of the importance of the shipments. [Text][Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jun 82 p 11] 5157

CSO: 4719/1136

SOUTH AFRICA

TIME SCHEDULE URGED FOR SETTLING POLITICAL STATUS OF BLACKS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 22

[Column by Willem deKlerk: "South Africa Must Find Answers Now."]

[Text] The Falkland crisis is sweeping the world like a cry of distress, but I fear there are many people in South Africa who do not hear it.

Yes, militarily and strategically we learn a lot from the Falklands. We see once again how fragile international law is, how complicated things get when nations measure each other's strength in war, how powerless the United Nations are and how many millions it costs.

We see heroism in action, but also fanaticism. And also the driving power of leaders -- for the cause or for their own political career?

I would want to learn a lesson from the Falklands, especially for South Africa, and this is the lesson of "if you say 'a', you also have to say 'b.'"

Initially there were merely threats and then compelling demonstrations to create the climate for negotiation and settlement. And then the next step followed -- violence, which kept increasing -- which was never planned on. Voluntary withdrawal is now out of the question.

What is the lesson in it for us?

Violence does not create a climate for negotiation until a party has been actually destroyed. You can also call this the escalating energy of violence.

We are living in a country with enormous potential for violence and too many of us underestimate that. Black leaders play with the threat of violence and white groups flaunt it as a solution, and other groups such as the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and KP [Conservative Party] are engaged in policy lines which will be ruined through violence.

We simply have to avoid that, and this "we" are the Boers, for we have the political situation in our hands at the moment. If war is indeed the only honorable way out which remains, we must realize already now that it will be an Armageddon which

will, moreover, irrevocably consume all the ideals of everyone in our country.

It will not bring victory or survival, but the great relinquishing of freedom to the powers we all want to get hold of.

The above paragraph is a good introduction for what follows now. What about blacks in the constitutional polity?

This question, or protest, or offence, or lamentation, or anxiety is being heard everywhere again after the recommendation of the President's Council that blacks must be excluded from the proposals for a new constitution for whites.

This question, born from various moods, should not be ignored.

There are a few prevailing answers to the question which simply are not good enough.

Answer one: We'll settle that later. No, any constitutional decision in South Africa is intertwined with the political situation of the blacks and therefore it must be dealt with at the same time.

Answer two: Their political path only crosses the homelands and that's that. No, that is wishful thinking, unrealistic and unworkable.

Answer three: The blacks are part of South Africa and must be included as groups in the division recommended by the President's Council. No, I wholeheartedly agree with the President's Council when it says: "A single political system in South Africa which includes blacks on an unqualified basis of majority or consociation cannot function as a successful democracy in the current and foreseeable circumstances.

"This fact doesn't have much to do with differences in color as such but has a lot to do with cultural differences, relative numbers, conflicting interests and diverging political goals."

We have to get answers which are satisfactory and we have to get those answers now -- otherwise the current exercise of the President's Council will not change anything.

Therefore the following:

The government, in its planned declaration of intent on this matter, must clearly express itself on the time table for the establishment of a confederation with the black states. And with it, it must give the assurance that that planned confederation will create a joint organization to deal with joint matters, with the necessary reservations for each participating state.

In the same declaration it must be specified that various options will be considered for blacks outside of their own areas. The Constitution Committee of the President's Council can be charged, for example, with meeting black leaders and deliberating with them on questions of annexation within the confederation, the consociation of the Republic of South Africa, and the obstacles in the system for blacks outside of their national states.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS DRAW DIFFERING VIEWS FROM CLERGY

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 5

[Report by Religious Editor Abraham Luckhoff: "Clergy View PR (President's Council) Proposals from Various Angles"; "Honest Attempt, says One, Integration Recipe, Says Another."]

[Text] When prominent NG [Dutch Reformed] clergymen were asked for commentary on the proposals of the President's Council, the reaction varied from positive views to strong condemnation. While one clergyman called the proposals an honest attempt with respect to social justice, another one said that it is a recipe for integration.

/The churchmen were asked to approach the PR proposals from an ethical, moral and religious angle./

Dr Dirk Fourie, moderator of the South Transvaal Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, said that South Africa's getting one or the other new constitutional system is inevitable. The manner in which the various population groups are accommodated in a new political structure, however, is the task of the government.

"As a churchman I am of the opinion that there are enough adult and fair Christians in our government to apply Christian standards."

Insecurity

"In this period of transition there is insecurity among the whites and in particular among Afrikaners, primarily due to their vulnerability with respect to their numbers.

"The fate of whites in the rest of Africa doesn't exactly serve as reassurance.

"Our constitutional path thus lies between two poles: one pole is the partnership policy of Sir Roy Welensky in Rhodesia earlier on, which ended in integration and black domination. That is a course which does not follow Christian norms. He who plans national suicide is not practicing Christian virtue."

Separation

Dr Fourie said that a second pole, namely the artificial separation of population groups due to a rigid policy of apartheid, with [white] supremacy as the main ingredient, must also be rejected.

"Morally this is also indefensible, for it prevents people from freely developing their skills and talents and from applying them for the benefit of the whole."

Dr Fourie said that the recent chism in Afrikaner ranks should become a matter of conscience for every Christian.

"Our leaders simply have to get together. Misunderstanding and personal differences must be repressed."

Divided

"The word of the Lord in Luke 11 verse 17 should guide us in this and serve as a warning: 'Each kingdom (state) which is mutually divided will perish.'"

The Reverend Tappies Moller, moderator of the Synod of West Cape Province and editor of DE KERKBODE says that the proposals of the President's Council are not merely cosmetic.

They show how seriously one tried to plan a future political dispensation in which actual and more direct participation is offered to Coloreds and Asians in local and regional administration than was the case until now.

Transition Period

"It is clear that the old system is over with, and we cannot return to it without great protest and frustration. We are indeed in a period of transition toward an entirely new system," the Reverend Moller writes in an editorial in the most recent KERKBODE.

He says that the decisive standard for practicing social justice is the order given in the scriptures with respect to brotherly love.

The commandment of brotherly love is not merely an abstract rule, but must be applied concretely in every political and social situation.

The inequality which exists in our country between various population groups, due to factors of a historical nature and those of development, place on those who are privileged a great responsibility to have everyone treated with justice, especially where practical rules of order cause unhappiness and frustration for some.

Christians must always strive for justice for everyone in their political thinking and action.

Professor Johan Heins, professor of dogmatism and ethics at the University of Pretoria and member of the Executive Council of the Synod says that the President's

Council has made an honest attempt to give concrete shape to the principle of social justice.

"We differ on the manner in which it was done, but not on the intention of it. It is, after all, to make co-habitation possible in South Africa. And when attempts are made to provide people with living space without mutual fear of each other, or hate for each other, we are involved in the demand for justice.

"The basic challenge these proposals will pose to the inhabitants of our country is not to accept or reject the proposals as such, but to ask whether their intent is acceptable."

Recognize

"No government system whatsoever will ever succeed in the Republic of South Africa unless the disposition of individuals and groups toward each other is determined by the knowledge that we are all people created in the image of God and that we recognize each other's worth as human beings."

The Reverend Daantjie Moolman, moderator of East Cape Province: "As a churchman I consider it inappropriate for the church to pronounce itself at this stage on the content of the PR's proposals.

"Since the main goal of the proposed plan is to give Coloreds and Asians a greater share in decision-making at various levels, especially on their own affairs, one cannot find fault with it theoretically.

"Practical implications must be thoroughly taken into account, however.

"The church must always let itself be guided by the standards in the scriptures. The commandment on brotherly love must also find expression in justice.

"Justice demands altruistic behavior toward every human being, regardless of his position, origin or culture. But justice, according to the bible, is not based only on the equality of all people created in the image of God, but it also takes into account differences in skills, talents, circumstances, responsibilities and level of development of people.

"In a multinational dispensation it is a matter of realizing the greatest possible justice allowed in the given circumstances.

"In the view of the church with respect to social justice and Christian relations in South Africa, we always must take into account the actual, practical situation, without turning that situation into a standard.

"Where various nations live in a country, the sameness of the human race as well as the diversity of it must be taken into account."

Advantageous

"Personally I believe that it will be advantageous to everyone if the balance of power, at least for the foreseeable future, remain in the hands of the whites."

Dr Kerneels van Heerden, registrar of the East Transvaal Synod: "The proposals comprise so many theories and are so unstudied -- the consequences have not been clearly defined -- that it is difficult to comment on them.

"Such a lot of new concepts are included in it that it does not give a clear picture. That is incomprehensible to me.

"In my opinion the proposals aim at blurring the boundaries between groups. It is a recipe for integration at all levels, through which the policy of and belief in nationalism are turned back on themselves."

Dr Van Heerden opened the founding meeting of the Conservative Party with a reading from the scriptures and prayer in the Turtle Room in Pretoria.

The Reverend Kobus Potgieter, acting moderator of the General Synod and moderator from North Transvaal, said that as a consequence of the vagueness in and confusion over the proposals he did not see the opportunity to give commentary.

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